MEXICO

TAMPICO ASSAULTED AND CAPTURED.

Seven Hundred Killed and Wounded on Both Sides-General Rocks, Commanding Government Troops, Wounded-Cenerals Alcanters, Ceballes and Cerella also Wounded-Death of Aleantara-Wearly All the Robel Officers Captured and Shot at Once-No Quarter Given.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 22, 1871. The siege of Tampico has terminated in favor of the federal authorities, which is another indication that the majority of the better class of this people are tired of revolutious, and also that the administration of President Juarez is determined, so long as in power, to strike hard and successfully against

for so many decades been a blot upon the character of the Mexican nation.

BEGINNING OF THE REVOLT. The revolt of Tampico was inaugurated on the 2d day of May by the officers and troops of the garrison of that city, and they held the same and the fortifications surrounding it until the 11th day of June. The rebeis had possessed them-selves of all the public offices and public funds, and also had collected forced loans from the commercial houses of Tampleo, and by that means their officers found it easy during the revoit to pay their man, feed them and secure their active co-operation. Their number was originally about five hundred, but by enlistments and levy it was increased to about one thousand well armed. well fed and able-bodied soldiers, with an abundance of artillery and ammunition and protected by five forts and ample entrenchments.

the old and popular spirit of revolution, which has

CEBALLOS AND ALCANTARA SENT TO SUBDUE THEM. Generals Cebalios and Alcantara were sent with troops to the scene immediately by the Secretary of War, but did not commence active operations at once, awaiting the arrival of more troops and General Rocha from San Luis Potosi, which took place about the last of May. A complete investment of the place was then undertaken and accomplished. so as to prevent the escape of the rebels by land or water. GENERAL BOCHA'S OPERATIONS.

General Rocha then planted heavy cannon within a short distance and to the north of the city, and opened fire without any other result than the destruction of some buildings and the indiscriminate killing and wounding of soldiers and citizens.

Cannon thought to be more effective were then sent for and planted at other points and fire opened with no better results.

At this period of the history of the affair a timee of twenty-four hours was agreed upon to permit the families of non-compatants to leave the besieged city, but the rebeis violated the truce and instead of occupying themselves in facilitating the exit of families they improved the few hours strengthening their fortifications and earthworks. Thereupon General Rocha determined to assault the rebel works. Colonels Maiina, Calleja and others of the rebeis were confident that they would be able to bold out against any force which the government could sent against them; but they had calculated upon other revolutionary movements in other parts of the republic of sufficient importance to prostrate the government by diminishing the number of

the government by diminishing the number of froops which could be sent to any single point of rebellion. In this calculation the rebels were deceived, for no other revolutionary movement was initiated, and they were consequently left to the mercy of as large a force as the Secretary of War chose to send against them.

TEPPARING FOR AN ASSAULT.

Everything being ready for the assault General Rocha Issued the following proclamation to his troops on the 9th inst.:—

Southers Rocha, General-in-Chief of the division operating against Tampico, to his subordinates:—

BOLDING-To-morrow we must fight. I have confidence in your discipline and valor and therefore feel super of victory. You are about to place one less more in this immortal crown which you have won upon the field of battle. You are the sword of the law, and it belongs to you to chastise thesafasolutiones who have outraged it. You are the most powerful arm of the people, and it is your duty to shed your blood in its defeace and to secure for it a future of peace and prosecrity. We march then, validat once, to comply with our duty. The Got of Battles will protect our arms, and glory will crown our banners, always worthy, always beautiful, since they are the emblem of our liberty and our independence.

AN ASSAULT.

On the morning of the 11th of June the assault

On the morning of the 11th of June the assault was made by the columns of General Rocha, which were personally led by Generals Ceballos and Alcantara, and is said to have been conducted with the valor of desperation. The charge was made with such courage and firmness that, notwithstanding the shower of grape shot, cannon and mucket halls which the relies neared forth at draft. asket balls which the rebels poured forth at dra

withstanding the shorter of the provided forth at first, the latter were almost lumediately thereafter stricken powerless with fear and a consciousness of their impending doom; for they abandoned their obstinate defence, their personal effects and \$6,000 still remaining in the Custom House, and occupied themselves in seeking their personal safety, while the forces of General Rocha pressed their way into the central plaza of the city.

Enven Hundber of Killed and wounded among the government troops and the rebels is said to be 700. Among the former are General Rocha, slightly wounded; General Alcantara, who has since cled; General Ceballos, reported dead, but wounded and recovering, and General Corella, wounded. In the nouse of the latter officer at I Empieo there are now forty-two wounded officers, among whom is Colonel Leal.

FORT HUREIDE THE LAST TO SURREADER. FORT ITUREIDE THE LAST TO SURRENDER,

fort, called "luriside," was the last to sail to fort, called "luriside," was the last to sail to with fitty men, after having lost which it did with fitty men, after having lost which it did with fitty men, after having lost "NO QUARTE!

No quarier was given when the troops entered the city, and all officers taken were immediately shot, among waom were Calleja. Contreras, Caoleses, Coronado, Barberena, Marcelo Sauchez, the brothers and carrier and carrier and carrier and the Custom Presented themselves, and were not shot, but have been taken to San Juan de Uioa, where they will remain until sent buck to Tampico for trial. An officer who was shot attempted to blow up the amnualition, and thus destroy foe and friend, but was prevented in time.

officer who was shot attempted to blow up the amnunition, and thus destroy foe and friend, but was prevented in time.

Colonels Moima and Znalga, two prominent leaders of the revoit, were not found, although search was made for them with the view of consigning them to the late of toeir companions. All of the prisoners had been let loose from the prisone, and arms placed in their nanda. Many buildings and churches have been destroyed or demaged, and many inhocent men, women and enderen have lost their lives. The conduct of General Rocha among his troops and atter the assault among the woonded and among citizens is being complimented in the highest terms. Of course the complimented in the highest terms. Of course the complimented in the highest terms. Of course the complimented in the highest terms, have been so severe as to materially affect their business. The government should be lenient to such until they have opportunity to recuperate.

GENERAL BOCHA'S SEVERITY CONDENSING.

A portion of the press of this city has condemned the severity of General Rocha, his officers and men, in giving no quarter; but it should be remembered that the rebels were most defaunt, and that in defending their own position they not only took life but they permitted the lives of even oid men, women and children to be taken, by remaing to permit the latter to pass out of the city and out of the range of fire, although a truce of twenty-four hours was given for that purpose.

for that purpose.

BOURA'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

BOURA'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER. The following is a translation of the proclamation of General Rocha to his troops after the assault:—

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF OFFEA HEAPQUARTERS IN TAMPIOO, June 11, 1871.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.

The final hand-to-hand fighting in the streets and houses of Tampico, when the rebels saw that no quarter was being given, is described as having been most bloody. Tampico was opened as a port on the 12th instant.

The Presidential Elections-The Result Not Yet Certain-Prebability that Congress will Elect the President-The Partisans of Lordo and Diaz Confident of Detenting Juarez-The Election Francis and Opinious of the

Press-General Mexican News.
Mexico City, June 30, 1871. The primary elections came of throughout the republic on the 25th of June, and so far as can be carned up to this moment by mail and telegraph from the nearer and more remote portions of the country there has been no serious disturbance the public peace. Such a result was hard!". pected by the leaders of either of the three parties and much less by the public get political Executive, Secretary of State ar

Brates are certainly entitled to great gredit for their management of the minute of the election and their preservation of peace.

THE MODE OF FLECTING A PRESIDENT. The election which has taken place is that of electors, whose duty it will be to meet in electoral college in each State and cast the vote of the State for President, a majority of the votes cast by States being required to elect. In case such a majority be not obtained then the question passes to the coming Congress.

The election of Congressmen will take place on the 6th of July, and the partisans of Mr. Lerdo and Mr. Diaz are now bending every energy thereupon. The press of this city, which favors General Diaz. desire his friends to vote for Mr. Lerdo rather than Mr. Juarez, and tice verse; and the press opposed to Mr. Juarez fitally advise that by general agreement in Congressional districts where Mr. Lerdo is stronger that the Congressman be nominated from his party and the "supplente" from the Diaz party and vice versa.

This step would seem to prove that both parites believe the election will pass to the Congress, where they hope to defeat the election of Mr. Junrez.

THE MANNER OF YOTING. The method of voting in this country is different from that in the United States. The wards, or voting districts, are divided up into several sub-districts, for which inspectors are appointed by the chief local civil authority, whose duty it is, before the day of election, to send a notification to every voter in the sub-district advising him that he is thus registered and where he is entitled to vote. In case any person is overlocked he can apply to the inspectors to be registered. Upon the day of election the person designing to vote presents himself at the place designated with the printed and written notification which he had proviously received, bearing his name, residence, &c., upon the back of which he writes the names of the persons for whom he votes and hands it to the inspector, who receives it and makes note of it upon the register. In case the voter cannot write, he requests the inspector or judge of election present to write down for him the names of the persons for whom the voter shall indicate he desires to vote, and said judge shall and thereto his certificate that the voter could not write and that he has honestly filled in the names voted for as desired by the voter.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS-CONTRADICTORY REPORTS. The reports which have been hurried to this capi-tal upon the elections of the 25th inst. are unsatisfactory, because unofficial and contradictory. HOW THE STATES AND DISTRICTS PROBABLY VOTED

The press favoring the Juarez re-election claim that their candidate has been victorious in the foldistricts:-Mexico, Pachuca, Toluca, Ceiaya, Zacatecas, Coyacan, Ixtapalapa, San Angei, Tlaxeala Xochimilco, Cuajimalpa, Ixtacalco, Municipality of Talpan, Cholula, Tehuacan, Tepeaca, Tecamachalco, Tlacoltat-Tampico, Tuxpan, Attexco, Jalacingo, pam, Guanajuato, Jalapa, Orizava, Guadalajara, Colima, Otumba, Cordoba, Actopam, Alvarado, Queretaro, Tenango, Charens, Apam, Ameca, Matamoras. Districts between Mescala River and Acapulco, Ruichapam, Ixmignilpam, Tula, Zumpango, Juotepec, Saltillo, an the State of Durango and State of Zeataceas. In the above are comprised russ of the districts of the Interior States, with the exception of the following, which have been carried by M. Lerdo or General Duzz, as indicated, viz.:—Three districts in the State of Morelos for Lerdo, and the original programme districts for Duzz, Morela and San Lins districts Three districts in the State of Morelos for Lerdo, and one district for Diaz; Morealia and San Luis districts for Lerdo, edy of Vera Cruz divided between Diaz, Lerdo and Juarez, the former having elected the most elected is; eight districts in State of San Luis Potosu gained by the anti-Juarez candidates in Montery for Diaz; two or three districts of State of Mexico for Lerdo: Patzenaro, Zinapecuaro, Maravatio and Paramshiro for Lerdo: Pueola for Lerdo, Diaz and Juarez; vote divided, but rather tavoring Lerdo in the city. The Lerdistas claim the State of New Leen.

Leon. WILL THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT GO TO CONGRESS: WILL THE PLECTION OF PRESIDENT GO TO CONGRESS;
As is natural and customary all parties claim the election, but the indications are that M. Jugrez has received the largest number of votes, M. Lerdo the next greatest number, and General Diaz the fewest. It is more than probable, however, that M. Jugrez will not secure a sufficient number of electors to secure his cardidacy, for which reason the choice appears most likely to depend upon the Congressional vote. Here the opposition declare they are sure of gaining—that they have calculated the Congressional particles of the 25th inst.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS OF EMILIO VELASIO.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS OF EMILIO VELASSO.

Discription of politicians have become quite revolutionary in their Genionstrations since the 26th, among whom Mr. Emilio Velasco is quite prominent. The gentleman is well known at brownsylle and all along the Texas frontier, being recognized there as the special champion of the "Free Zone." In recent articles published as loaders in the Siglo he has uitered the most threatening and insuling attacks upon President Juarez, through which the most revolutionary aspirations and proposals prevail. The paper for which he writes complains of arbitary imprisonments made at the insignation of the Executive or his party leaders, and yet M. Velasco is free.

The electron Fraudes - Comments of the Press. It is said that profests will be made in several parts of the country against the legality of the election on account of the trauds claimed to have

lection on account of the trauds claimed to have

election on account of the irauds claimed to have been committed.

We want for the smoke of the battle to clear away. The opposition press listists upon it that the administration re-election managers committed numerous outrages upon the rights of the people and suppressed free suffrage. Your correspondent was in various parts of the federal district during the day, and never witnessed a more quiet and orderly election in any of the Eastern or Sonthern clines of the United States. Yet the Sigio XII. says:—"the acts of violence were innumerable which were committed in the city of Mexico during the so-called elections. The ballot boxes in one of the streets of Mesones were gained by the opponents to the re-election of Juarez, but twenty-five men came very soon, under the command of a capitali, who assaulted the poils and drove away the inspectors, butting others in their place. At one of the poils in I'lla Lena street a M. Andrade, an anti-Juarez man, with other citizens, was driven away by the police agent because he did not take part in the installation of the poils. M. Irenes Pas was taken away from the poils by an armed force. The acts of violence were committed, as we learn, against the persons of Aureliano Rivera and Felliciano Chavarrih.

"M. Diosdado, a resident of the snourb of Puesto-Nievo, and a man of great influence there, was put in prison on Saturday and liberared on Monday. The cause of his arrest is not yet known. The same thing happened to other citizens, with whom the police sought dispute, in order to have a pretext to take them to prison."

The Cicope of Vera Cruz has recently published an editorial—"The American Intervention"—which has been copied by papers in various parts of the republic. The anthor pretends to believe that in case Juarez is not re-elected President the United States will force him upon Mexico as their ruler, and that a solemn compact has been entered into to that effect by the Executives of both nations. Such modes is so extremely riductions that it merits only derision. been committed.

We wait for the smoke of the battle to clear away.

That portion of the press of this city which is opposed to the administration of Prestornt Juarez has been commenting upon the propriety of M. Mariscal's (Secretary of State of the republic of Mexico) during at the house of Dr. Naphegyi under the circumstances set forth in the Herath of May II, 1871, and has also induiged in some comments upon what it said to have passed there. One paper goes so far as to say "Mr. H. G. Norton should have displayed a little tack, and Mr. Meriscal should have been taken sick half an hour before the banquet, then should have sent his excuses, and afterwards, from contrest, Should have replied to the invitation by leaving his card as a simple citizen at the house of Dr. Naphegyl." It is needless to call attention to the utter want of morality and good faith which the writer of the above would have M. Mariscal is known bother and in the United States as a gentleman of education, culture and truth, and that he would maturally shrinks from such an act of deception and fraud as fits enemies here counsel.

The Spanish Legation.

The Spanish Legation.

The Spanish legation.

The Spanish legation as a fitting the properties of the potter of the sould be a per large of the potter.

The Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad will be government. That portion of the press of this city which is or-

The Result Not that Congress will at Congress will at Congress will artisans of Lerdo tenting Juagez—Opiaious of the was disturbance that seems of the district, whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district, whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district, whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district, whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district, whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district, whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the district, whose sudden death at the time, but no subsection of the time of th The Vera Cruz and Mexico Raifroad with be to the public on the 4th of July to a pl-Fortup, which is a short distance bei thus lessoning the stage travel from

Wexican government to the same and inciting it to the necessary action on the premises.

A PURPOSED DISCUSSION BETWEEN A PRIEST AND A PRIEST AND A PRIEST AND A PRIEST AND A PRIEST BY THE PRIEST BY THE

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

A Poor Season-Probable Collapse of Some of the Rotels-How Visitors Spend the Day-What Sort of Folks We Are-Railread Monopely Injuring the Town-Cape May to Fight in the Jersey Legislature. CAPE MAY, July 12, 1871.

There is a "weary, weary waiting" here for guests to come, but still the cry is that they are not coming. Learned disquisitions are of irequent occurrence to account for

THE ARSENCE OF VISITORS, and speculative theories on this subject give rise to equally speculative corollaries, which involve m their conclusions the closing up of half the hotels in the place and the migration of a host of enter-prising traders. The truth is that the hotels are not one-fourth full, and that they seem not likely to be fuller. At this time last year there was scarcely a vacant room in any of the hotels or cottages, and this so buoyed up the residents here with GREAT EXPECTATIONS

for this year that each house was supplied with a full complement of help very early in the season, thus necessitating a considerable outlay of money, with no profit. The result is that proprietors of establishments growl flercely among each other and swear devoutly at the general public. Great anxicty is manifested among this class to get

THE PATRONAGE OF NEW YORK for the Cape. They like Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians generally weil enough, but New Yorkers are their beau ideal of a watering place visitor, and they hate New Jerseyites. It is a popular fancy here that when New Jersey tolk come to Cane May they bring a large share of edibles with them, and as they drink nothing but ice water-knowing, as they do, the component parts of the State lightning-there can be no way of spending the stamps, except, per-haps, for cigars, which, it is charged, they purchase in grocery stores for "two for five cents." New Yorkers, however, do not much congregate here, and they lose much by not doing so. The town is a pleasant one, the hotels are well kept, and as for GLORIOUS IS THE WORD.

But the charms of the Cape lack the great essential for enjoyment at a watering place-namely, the presence of the people-and dulness pales every scene after a while.

We are at the Cape all a sensible, staid, rather elderig group of ladies and gentlemen, with the bright presence, here and there, of a blooming gril and a pretty child. In the morning we breakfast, of course, and then there is not much seen of us tid about eleven o'clock, when the beach gets crowded with bathers; then, after dinner, we me away into groups, either in the hotel partors of on the piazzas and talk, and I have the authority at least of

of the place for saying that nine-tentus of the conversation is on some religious teple. The hotel proprietors want to break up this custom at all nazards, and they deserve credit for discrimination when they look forward with an anxious eye to New York to do it. Along an avenue that runs from Congress Hall parallel with the beach are a number of nandsome cottages occupied by families whose male members lounge sround the hotels at times and whose ladies pay flying visits to the same on special occasions, such as regatta time, which was this season, though not 'a joy forever,' yet the greatest joy Cape May has known since last year. However, a few days after the yachtsmen and their triends had left we all collapsed into our wonted incrtness and began again the "Wearx, Weary Walting." ONE OF THE OLDEST INHABITANTS

iriends had left we all collapsed into our wonted inerthiess and began had never heart watering."

which goes on still. At the Stockton, Congress Hall and the Columbia bands of music, as if realizing the fact that gayety is at a discount, begin to play very early in the morning to cheer us up a bit thi bathing time, and then, after dinner, begin again and discourse sweet music till the weariness becomes sleepiness and the lights go out about ten o'clock at high, we are great at a pre-audition of the lights go out about ten o'clock at high, we are great at a pre-audition of the last tose of Summer." "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," "The Heart Bowed Down," and a few other sentimentalities which are great favorites here just now, are received with loud and long-continued applause. The Ocean House has no band, but Congress Hall, just opposite, saves so much money for the Ocean, which is worth which belag availed of as the season goes. Yet there is quite a family party at the Ocean house, and they get along, pernaps, more comicrately than elsewhere, doubtless owing to the tact of the proprietors, Mr. Lyseit, an old Washington stepographer, and Colone is swyer, the same who, at Libby Prison long ago, was saved from death by the threatened shooting on our side of Generias Lee and Winder's sons, who were held as hostances.

There is

ONE SERIOUS MATTER,
though, that I wish to allude to. On the Fourth of
July a party in New York chartered a steamer and
came down here to see the regatia. But when they
arrived they were not allowed by the railroad companies to land, as these companies control the
wharves. The result was that they had to go home
again, suffering from the annoyance and without
spending a single dollar in Cane May. This was
THE REVERSE THE RAILROAD COMPANIES HAD
on them for their not baving patronized the cars
in their trip to Cape May. It is said that the railread companies will do all they can to prevent a
line of steamoon's running between New York and
Cape May. The residents here and some influential
persons in New York are working hard to defeat
the railroad monopolists in this matter, and are
hopeful that the New Jersey Legislature will be lair
enough not

enough not

TO INJURE THE PLACE

by denying it a wharf for a steamboat landing. Independent of the inducement to summer excursionists to visit Cape May by sea, there is the other important consideration that if the steamboats were running the produce of Cape May county might go direct to the New York markets, and not be confined to Philadelphia, as at present. Win or lose, Cape May means to fight the battle with all its strength.

CAMBETTA ON THE REPUBLIC.

Support Our Republican Government With out Blacussing Paerile Shades of Opinion." The correspondent of the Pan Mall Gazette, writing under date of June 30, says that the event of the day is Gambetta's speech at Bordeaux.

The drat sentences of Gambetta having been applicated the error said:—"Do not applicate, gentlemen. The hour is too solemn for us to utter anything than words of reciprocal esteem and confidence. * * * The state of the country is such as may well addict, but should not discourage us. Lot us study it, and we arrive at talls conclusion—that if the republican party wishes it can, and if it knows how it will, succeed in regenerating the country and in founding a free government sheltered from reactionary surprise or weakness." Let M. Thiers, who lately called Gambetta a raving maniac, take note of this language, after alinding to the faults of the empire and the state to which that enervating regime had reduced the country, he went on to say:—"It is consoling that, in spite of the crimes and excesses which marked the fail of the Commune is Parts, in spite of the calmanes let loose against the republican The first sentences of Gambetta baying been at that, in spite of the crimes and excesses which marked the fall of the Commune in Parts, in spite of the calmanies let loose against the republican party during the civil war, the country did not loss its head; the numicipal electors have attested that on the morrow of that fearful crists France did not allow herself to glide into reaction. This afords a hope which should inspire us with wisdom and patience in all political doings." It is clear that Gambeir of not despair of the republic, and last not does a following different was that he had not "most loudly country during the war with "espaired of the support our republican gov "russla. "We must "willout a sousong refinent," he continued, it earns to does not provide the continued while the provide and the state of the support our republican gov "russla. "We must "willout a sousong refinent," he continued, it earns to made." At a covernment in whose name deals out provide and quells insurrections which establie of swept away ten monarchies is an provide in the legitimate government, which greatly the respected, and whoever menaces it is factious."

A Wonderful Clock.—A wonderful musical calendar clock has just been completed by a Vermont larmer, now sixty-two years oid. It is in every respect his handwork, and it has occupied his spare hours during the past eight years. The production is an eight day clock, whese dial marks the second, minute, hour, day of the week, day of the month, month and year; a thermometer rests against its pendulum, giving the state of temperature; the bail of the pendulum contains a minuture tumplece, which derives its metive power solely from its vibrating position, and keeps accurate time. There is also a cylinder musical attachment, which may be set to play any one of seven tunes at the and of each hour. In this last feature it can be adjusted—and such was the intention of the maker—as to play "Old Hundred" at the end of each hour on sunday, and "Old Folks at Home," "Swiss Waltz," "Star Spangied Banner," "Hall Columbia," "Yankee Boodle" and "Sweet Home," respectively, on each successive day of the week. The entire mechanism is handsomely encased in a black walnut case, which measures ten feet high, twenty inches wide and ten inches deep. The case is nighty poished, and its front bears the inscription, in raised ictters, "Our Union Forever." A WONDERFUL CLOCK .- A Wonderful

OUR COLLEGES.

YALE COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Alumni-Introductory Ad-

dress-Class Apprintments. New Haven, Conn., July 12, 1871. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the alumni of Yale College took place this morning in the time honored edifice known as "Alumn! Hall," which is externally, a building of fair proportions, but whose dingy appearance within would be much relieved

FRESH COAT OF WHITEWASH,

and by providing seats of modern style in place of the ancient pine benches which constitute the only furniture of the principal audience room. Upon the platform were members of the corporation and faculty of the college, and a number of the older and more distinguished graduates. Scattered through the audience as well as in the gallery above the speaker's stand were quite a number of ladies. After the meeting had been opened by prayer the presiding officer, Mr. Edwards Pierre. pont, of the class of 1837, made a brief INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS,

referring to the many changes which had taken place since his time. The list of deceased graduates, numbering eighty-two persons, was then read by the secretary, Professor D. C. Gilman. Professor Thatcher being called for gave some interesting reminiscences of the period when ex-Presiden Woolsey first became connected with the college, in 1831. In that year the entire property of the college, after deducting debts, amounted to only about \$14,000, and its annual expenses were in round

after deducting debts, amounted to only about \$14,003, and its annual expenses were in round numbers but \$20,000. He would not, he said, attempt to give his hearers any schedule of the property of the university to-day, but it had received from one man alone more than \$309,000. During the past twenty-five years seven professors have been past twenty-five years seven professors have been added to the college and four new departments created—viz., the Shedield Scientific School, the Yale School of Art, the Echool of Philology and the new one just instituted of Pure Mathematics. Some of these were

UNRIVALLED IN THE COUNTRY,
and all had been established during the administration of President Woolsey, "whose sun had now gone down in meridian spiendor."

Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, on being introduced to the meeting by the chairman, referred to the interesting circumstance that he was the only man alive who had participated in electing President Woolsey, and that now, at the close of a quarter of a century, it had devoived upon him to assist in the choice of his successor. A series of resolutions offered by Dr. Bacon, expressive of the regret of the corporation and fellows at the resignation of President Woolsey, and of their deep sense of the remarkable wisdom and abouty with which he had discharged the duties of his omee during the past twenty-five years—a period more memorable than any other in the history of yale—were unanimously adopted, together with other resolutions of similar import offered by a delegation of the alumni from Cleveland, Ohio. President Porter being loudly called for, notice was given by the chair that an opportunity would be afforded to the graduates to hear him after the annual commencement dinner to-morrow (Thursday).

day).

Among the speakers who followed were Casslus M. Clay, of Kentucky; Senator W. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Mr. Bradley, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. E. Y. Hincks, of Portland, Me., and others, Numerous telling hits were made which brought down the house, and several

down the house, and several
PLEDGES OF PUNDS
to a considerable amount for the use of the university were publicly given. A large sum, estimated
by some as high as \$100,000 in cash, is likely to be
raised in this manner before the week is ever. A
letter was also read from Mr. Oliver F. Winchester,
of New Haven, appropring the donation of about of New Haven, announcing the donation of about \$90,000 in lands and money for the purpose of founding an astronomical observatory.

The following is the list of appointments for com-

The following is the list of appointments for commencement to-incrrow:—

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE CLASS OF 1871.

Fabelictory—Wilbert W. Perry.

Saluiatory—Herbert E. Kinney.

Filio ophical Orations—A. E. Todd, C. R. Lanman and N. H. Whitlesey.

High Orations—F. S. Chase, L. A. Sherman, C. H. Hamiln and F. Johnson.

Orations—H. W. Pope, J. Starr, E. Gray, F. M. Parsons, T. Thacher, R. W. Archibald, C. B. Dudley, R. E. Lea, E. B. Guthrie, C. D. Hiue, R. P. Maynard, C. E. Steele, E. A. Wilson, F. L. Auchincloss, C. E. Cuddeoack, A. A. Moulton.

Dissertations—L. Fuller, J. A. Burr, H. Mansfield, G. A. Strong, A. P. Bradstreet, J. H. Hoffecker, O. J. Bilss.

Biss.
First Dispute-C. H. Clark, J. McNaughton, C. H. Board, F. D. Coonley, W. M. Janes, G. M. Stoeckel, A. F. Heniein.

Second Dispute-W. D. Mills, C. Starling, J. G. Blanding, W. R. Sperry, F. Potter, J. B. Uhle, W.

norris.

First Colloquy—C. Beebe, I. D. Decker, W. K. Ownsend, J. W. Hird, F. Mead, Jr., R. B. Wheeler, O. Woodruff, E. F. Sweet, A. W. Curtis, O. H. Dar-Ington. Scond Colloquy—G. Stelle, A. Seesel, H. R. Elliot, S-cond Colloquy—G. Stelle, A. Seesel, H. R. Elliot, J. B. Morse, W. Townsend, L. B. Landmesser.
Among the best speakers the class contains are Howard Mausheld, the "Deforest" orator; Wilbert W. Perry, valedictorian, and Messrs. Hine, Thacher and Strong.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Anunal Meeting of the Alumni-A Spicy Discussion-Who is to Centrel Affairs in the BRUNSWICK, Me., June 11, 1871.

If there are two th ngs more than any other for which Brunswick should be celebrated it is for the great amount of blueberries herein disposed of and the preponderance of the Johnson family within its Blueberries raw, blueberries in short cake and blueberries in every conceivable form of pastry confront the visitor at every turning, and even on which, if generally known, would cause a general immigration of fruit-loving metropolitans from New York hither. The walters at the hotels have blue teeth, all the girls look languishingly from eyes of cerulean hue, and the white-nosed bay norses portray with their blue fetlocks the colors of the Stars and Stripes. As to the parties by the name of Johnson, their number is legion. I have just counted five signboards bearing that appellation from the window of my room, and all the way up the main street the name alternates with the cognomens of other less fortunate individuals.

tion from the window of my room, and all the way up the main street the name alternates with the cognomens of other less fortunate individuals. Agriculturally speaking, the crops of the town are Johnsons and blueberries, and they thrive famously together. The continuation of THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES was nicety gotten on with last night and to day, On the former occasion the Junior Class went through its usual declamatory routine, was duly and severally applanded, and the good little boys them retired to the seats from whence they came. Two of them divided equality a prize of \$20, although I believe the general average was considered mich lower than that of previous years. Another strong feature of the week was the meeting of the alumni to-day, concerning the importance of which might be hung a tale. To begin with, let the be sate that Bowdoin College has for years past been slowly fading out from manities; not the fault of the students though, for they represent the best blood of the fluring State; but because of the great centralization of power in the bands of the Board of Overseers and their desire to conduct the affairs of the College in the most orthorox, the most exemplary and tampet the students of the conservative manner, without reference to the fact that the werid has changed somewhat affice the fact that the werid has changed somewhat affice the fact that the werid has changed somewhat affice in religious sentiment as a democratin politics, and therefore as a scholar were unsurpassed, perland, by a fading with the college in religious sentiment as a democratin politics, and tharris, a D. D. and the Rev. Professor Samuel clergyman of Ll. D., and an extremely devour facilities of any man in the country; but, as the guide and instructor of two or three hundred impulsive, warm-hearted and clear mining which has been entirely done away with under his administration, there are no results to which he cap point as a triumphal effect of his labors. Although he was beloved by all of his pupils, and respected

to-day. The propositions above embraced were laid before the alumn, accompanied by a vote of the

overseers, declaring that they had just elected exGovernor Joshua, L. Chamberia in to the Presidency
of the college, and were received with some favor
and a great deal of fierce debate. While there was
really no opposition to the terms of the propositions,
there was a big row with reference to the spirit
which prompted their offering. The general feeling
appeared to be one of Intense and bitter opposition
to the Board of Overseers as at present constituted,
and outspoken declarations were made that the
alumnt alone should rule the college from which
they entered into the ranks of active business life.
After an hour of heated discussion all parties settled
down into the conviction that it would be well to
temporize for the present and accept the offer of the
Board of Overseers, appointing a committee in the
meanwhite whose duty it shall be to ascertain what
legislative measures may be necessary to piace the
control of the government of the college in the hands
of the alumni. The deliberations of to-day will
probably result in a more liberal management of
affairs, and possibly in an entire revolution in the
manner of doing things in the future.

THE ANNUAL ADPRESS

before the alumni was delivered at the Congregational church this afternoon by the Rev. E. P. Parker,
of Hartford, Conn., a member of the class of 1353.
He chose for his subject "The Love of Truta as Related to Freedom of Thought," and deduced from
this the lesson that the Christian should not ignore
the existence of Communism, infidelity and tree
love; but should meet them face to face and combat
them with the weapons provided by the Word of
God. Indifference to their movements must resuit
in our deteat, and we should certainty the willing to
fight as strongly in behalf of the Almighty as apostages allowed the alumnic provided by the word of
God. Indifference to their movements must resuit
in our deteat, and we should certainty the will
follow that all efforts to suppress or repress it
are disastrous to the interests of truth; for we Congreg

AMBERST COLLEGE.

Class Day Exercises-Copious Flow of Rain and Spirits.
AMBERST, Mass., July 11, 1871.

Alumni continue to arrive on every train, and, although much preparation has been made to accommodate them, the little village of Amherst seems quite unable suitably to dispose of them. It is worth long journey even for a stranger, though he be of the coldest nature and knows little of the pleasures of renewing old acquaintances, to stroll through the streets and about the buildings on College Hill, and to note the old men's hand-shaking on the campus where they stood years ago, and to hear them talk of those old-time scenes. Every one is twenty years jounger to-day. I met a party of about twenty just arrived this afternoon. Every familiar spot was marked, as well as every change, especially the marked, as well as every change, especially the trees, old, majestic trees, the same that had sheltered them many years ago. There is nothing in all nature that so draws to itself and lives as great, friendly, unchanging trees. The pleasure of Class Day exercises was somewhat marred by the drenching rain that fell after the audience were seated.

A mammoth tent had been erected on the campus, where the crowd were invited and where the remainder of the exercises were to take place. A mammeth tent had been erected on the campus, where the crowd were invited and where the remainder of the exercises were to take place. Crowds, you know, are impulsive. In waiting for the rain to slacken each thought best to crowd toward the door. The aisles became more and more packed, until it was a perfect jam. But the time was not entirely wasted. Men began to turn their heads—and this was about all they could do—took for old friends. I saw one aged man look despairingly about until he espied some one from whom he had been long separated. By effort he raised his hands above the shoulders of several, and, alter some preliminaries, they proceeded vigorously to shake hands, greatly to the discomfiture of sundry chigoons and bonners. Just behind was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a position where it seemed he was unable to stir. In vain he beckomed to those shead to pass on, in vain he beckomed to those ahead to pass on, in vain he beckomed to those ahead to the door of the hail and pushed. He passed the hall and escaped into the street. Why could we not all be Beechers in a crowd? This ill-omened rain was to many the pleasantest feature of the day; for the crowd gradually tell back into the hall, and a renewal or acquaintances that would have done any one good took place. The flow of spirits was as copions as the rain.

Those who could brave the weather repaired to the tent where the Sentor Class were assembled. While it rained the crowd was held in check and amused

Those who could brave the weather repaired to the tent where the Senior Class were assembled. While it rained the crowd was held in check and amused by college songs. But the storm so increased that the exercises were abandoned, with the exception of a parting song from the Sophemore Class, and a presentation of cigars to the Sophs and mik to the Freshies, which they devoared with good relish and "asked for more"—all terminating by the smoking of the friendly pipe by the Seniors.

A large and intelligent audience assembled at the old College Hall in the evening, to listen to the music discoursed by the Mendelssohn Quintet Club of Boston, assisted by Miss Adelaide Philips, contrailto.

Without enlarging upon the possible disappointment to some, as to Miss Phillips, whose want of

ment to some, as to Miss Philips, whose want of unlabored musical expression is but too evident, too much cannot be said in favor of the Quintet Club. Its solos were simply enchanting. POINTER'S POWDER PEPPER.

A Newark Burglar Brought to Bay-How He Was Shot in the Act.
This being the season when people of means leave

the cities and retire to the country for health and recreation, it proves also the season for the burglars and sneak thieves. Just now in Newark these gentry are causing some little excitement, and yesterday morning an occurrence took place there which is likely to effect a wholesome change for the better. Between two and three o'clock Mr. Jeremiah D. Poinier, brother of ex-Mayor Pointer, whose house is on Johnson avenue, in the lower part of the city, was aroused from sleep by the entry of some stranger into mis bedchamber. The intruder had scarcely struck a match when Mr. Poinier, realizing in an instant his true character—that of a burglar—and noiselessly securing his double-barrelled mot gun let fly at the miscreant with both barrels. Out the window the wounded rufflan jumped and tried to escape, but his wounds dropped him ere he had crossed many lots. He was quickly secured by Mr. Horace Lyon and Mr. Garrabrant and removed to the station house. One load entered his left forearm and the other his right hand. The left arm will have to be amputated. With him was found a ruffl set of burglar's tools. He presented a shocking sight yesterday afternoon prior to removal to the Country Jail to await trial. He said his name was John Dorrington, lately arrived from England. The tools found with him go to show that he is a professional, his professions to the contrary notwithstanding. The residence of Mr. Aaron Ward, near by, was also tampere; with as believed by John. The night before the residence of Mr. Thomas T. Kinney, a local "ewspaper proprietor, was entered, possibly of the fellow, and liched of a considerable amount of valuables, all the family being absent. On being taken to jail Dorrington expressed a wish that he had been siled instead of wounded, so great is the dread of "Jersey", active a mong the rufflans and thieves. miah D. Pointer, brother of ex-Mayor Pointer,

UNITED STATES COURT AT TRENTON.

Treadwell on His Second Trial-A Pension Agent in a Fix.

In the United States Court at Trenton yesterday, before Judge Nixon, Colonel W. A. Treadwell was tried on a charge of having passed a \$20 bill on Mr. Kersho in Newark in February last. The whole question turned on the guilty knowledge of the prisoner. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Keasbey, which was borne out by the witnesses for the government, that the \$20 bill was returned to a man government, that the \$20 bill was returned to a man named Titus, from the City office in Newark, and that Treadweil wanted to work up a case against a man named belano, who had paid Titus the bill. Treadweil went to Titus to borrow some money and was told that he had none except the \$20 bill, the character of which Treadwell knew. Treadwell took the bill, and in paying Mr. Kersho a small account passed the \$20 bill, which he knew pelane had passed on Titus, and which the bank is said to have reported bad. The case occupied five hours, and the jury were out at a late hour in the afternoon.

hours, and the jury were out at a late hour in the afternoon.

Two Cubans, with unpronounceable names, were fined \$10 each and costs for having sold cigars unboxed in Newark.

The case of Samuel Hanser, charged with having unlawfully withheld a pension from Julia Bodengratz, is still on. Up to the point the case has reached the widow was told that the pension was delayed; then she began to receive it in small sums, and it was fully six months after it was due that she had any part of it. For the defence it is small sums, and it was fully six months after it was due that she had any part of it. For the defence it is contended that the widow, whose husband was in the Thirty-minth regiment, agreed to loan the money to defendant, who resides in Newark. Commissioner Whitehead's evidence, which closed the business yesterday, says that the widow's story to him differs materially from her affidayit, and that she appeared quite satisfied with a settlement made some time ago. The case will be resumed this morning.

A DISSIPATED WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Mrs. Margaret Rosell, an habitual drunkard, attempted to end her wretched career by leaping into the canal at the foot of Bond street, Brooklyn. Her purpose was frustrated by a policeman, and she is now lodged in jail upon the complaint of her hus-band.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

A Kinsman After His Kinsman's Property.

Before Judge Cardozo.

J. Burnham Kinsman vs. Joseph C. Kinsman et al.—This case came up yesterday on a motion by the defendants to dismiss the complaint. Mr. Hall, for the defendants, recited the details of the case, pre-

senting a state of facts affording a curious comment upon the course of law proceedings as sometimes developed in the courts. In July, 1868, Daniel Kinsman died in this city, leaving about forty thousand dollars of personal property and fifty thousand dollars of real estate, to be divided as provided in his will among some fifty legatees. The plaintiff, a nephew, brought an action to set aside the will on the ground of unsound mind and undue influence, Mr. Hull gave him a hard setting out, characterizing him as an adveaturer, as having no claim whatever, in the estate, as having brought the suit and kept it in the courts three years simply as a blackmailing speculation, and more of this sort. Mr. Devlin, the plaintiff's coursel, denied all these allegations. The Court took the papers. A Plea of Lucacy and Its Painful Penalties.

Before Judge Barnard.

In re William Hoffman.-In January last Mr. Hoffman formed a partnership with two of his clerks, and it is alleged that through false representations as to the capital of the firm bought about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of goods, and that he sold off the same at once, arranging that they all be paid for at the same time. He was arrested on amdavits setting forth these misrepresentations, and proceedings were taken in bankruptcy against him. His brothers also took proceedings to have him declared a lunatic, and the commission aphave him declared a lunatic, and the commission appointed de lunatico inquirendo declared that he had been a lunatic for six months. His wife was made his custodian and his property directed to be applied in payment of his debts. Meantime he continued under arrest in the civil suits. A motion was made for his release and the same was argued at length. It was claimed that the Court could not discharge the prisoner on the ground of lunacy; that the discharge could not be made under the common law and that the sistuite provided a special mode of procedure in such cases, which should be followed. The Court reserved its decision.

By Judge Cardozo. Richard Weeks et al. vs. Samuel A. Smith .- Mo-

tion granted. Jo'n Lawless vs. John O'Mahoney.-Motion denied, without costs or prejudice.

In the Matter of the Application of Richard Weeks vs. Samuel A. Smith, Attorney, &c.—1 do not think the costs can be enforced by attachment; in other respects motion granted.

> SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Monell. Charles B. Wilson vs. John Willett Wadsworth. The motion for an attachment must be denied. See opinion.

Isaiah Keyser, Receiver, vs. Albert A. Drake.—
Order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Larremore. Steinhart vs. Mann .- Order of reference; referees appointed.

Moody et al. vs. Schaeffelen,-Order for commission.

Maher vs. Maher.—Order of reference.

Binning er vs. Eaton.—Motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett. CONVICTION OF A CAR PICKPOCKET. The first case tried yesterday by a jury was an indictment against two young men named Charles Josephs and William Green, charging them with

stealing from Henry Barrett on the morning of the 28th of June a silver watch, while he was as Third avenue car. He woke up at the City Hall and found Josephs at his pocket, and discovered that his watch was gone. It was proved th Green was in company with Josephs, but the former established a good character, and there being a doubt in the case the jury acquitted Green. A verdict of guilty was rendered against Josephs, who was sternly but justly dealt with by the Recorder, who stated that earlier in the day Josephs, under the name of Emmanuel Strauss, pleaded guilty to another charge of picking pockets and was sentenced to the Perstentiary for a year, he (the Recorder) reducing the punishment by reason of the prisoner's respectable connections. But when

of the prisoner's respectable connections. But when the Honor discovered that Josephs, alias Stranss, was a professional pickpocket he imposed the highest penalty the law allowed, which was five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

LAMENY IN THE CENTAL PARK.

Michael O'Biren picaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing, on the right of the 25th of June, a gold water, two gold rinks (which were forcibly taken from his flagors) and \$20 in money from Lewis Long.

waten, two gold rinks (which were forcibly taken from his flagers) and \$20 in money from Lewis Long, who fell asleep in the Central Park, near the Reservoir. The prisoner was accompanied by Alexander was necessary to the complaint which was a companied by Alexander that complaint woke up he saw three men run away, whom he pursued. He grabbed O'Brien, who returned his watch.

Mathews demanded a trial, and the evidence against him was the fact of his being with O'Brien sult that he ran away when Long chased the party. The prosecuting witness positively identified the prisoners, with whom he drank in a saloon near by the evening he was robbed. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. O'Brien having pleaded guilty, and thus saved the Court the trouble of a trial, one year was deducted from the sentence which would have been imposed. He was sent to the State Prison for four years. Mathews had the highest sentence pronounced, which was five years incarceration in the State Prison.

Fatrick McNierosy pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing, on the 5th inst, hirred dresses, valued at \$30, the property of Anna Mechan. The prisoner was as black a negro as ever worked upon a Southern plantatton. He said that he was born in Ireland.

The Recorder jocosely said:—"I am sorry you is.

Southern plantation. He said that he was born in Ireiand.

The Recorder jocosely said:—"I am sorry you isgraced your country. I will send you to the State Prison for three years."

ANOTHER ALLEGED CAR PICKPOCKET.

John McDüdgal was tried upon a charge of picking the pocket of Killien Heidelberger, on the 2st of June, in a Third avenue car, near Fifth street, and stealing a silver watch. After some deliberation the foreman of the jury said that it was impossible for them to agree, eleven being for conviction and one for acquittal. The Recorder discharged them from the further consideration of the case, and the prisoner was balled.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY SULLIVAN ON T.

ASSISTANT DISPISION ATTORNEY SULLIVAN ON T.

REIGN OF LAW.

When summing up in the McDougal case Ass!
ant District Attorney Sullivan said:

It is not unciting on this day following the trouble of yesteriay that the reflection should come into our minds, what a biersed thing it is that there is in the community explained which has only one object, and that is to enforct just and righteous law; and that one of the greatest instrumentalities used in the sufforcement of the law is the bringing in from the body of the people the jurors, being of the people in respect to whom the charges are made, and that they shall administer and enforce it on those principles that shall command the respect and confidence of everybody in the community. I say it is a good thing for us to reflect to-day how great and happy a thing it is for a community that there is a reign of law; that the community is all its vast interests is not left subject to the captices, the whims and the passions of the hour; that there is a tribunal like this into which every man may come and make his accusations and his defence, and feel that there is not they may be a subject to the captices, the whims and the solemn and serious vice of the law to preserve order and to protect property, life and liberty against those who would invited right and do wrong in our midst. It rues it will ever be so, as I believe it has been in the past, in respect to our city courts, that they are but the voice of the people themsalves, who bind willingly upon their limbs the reins of law, and that no man who is guilty shall excape, and, on the other hand, that no man who is justy shall excape, and, on the other hand, that no man who is law to the comes into these courts.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Board of Education and Not the City. Before Judge Benedict. Aaron H. Allen vs. The City of Brooklyn.-Judge senedict yesterday rendered the following decision

in this case:—

I am of the opinion that this action cannot be maintained against the city of Brooklyn, not, however, by reason of any exemption from liability secured by the act of 1862, but because the use of the complainant's patent sears in the public schools of the city under direction of the Board of Education, to which body the seats belong, does not create a liability on the part of the corporation of the city of Brooklyn to pay the complainant for thy use of his patent. The injunction prayed for, figranted, would be of no effect, as the corporate of the city has no power by law to direct the discontinuance of the scals. The seats are not used by the corporation, but by the Board of Education, and any injunction, to be effectual, must issue against that body.

SUPREME COURT -SPECIAL TERM.

The Sackett Street Boulevard. Before Judge Tappen.

motion was made on behalf of Francis Swif the well-known contractor, for a mandamus copelling the Comptroller to pay him \$17,000, que hi for constructing the Sackett street Boulevard. The

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE